

that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate; and that the foregoing occur without any intervening action or debate.

I further ask unanimous consent that S. 1122 not be engrossed and that it remain at the desk pending receipt of the House companion bill, and that upon passage of the House bill, as amended, the passage of S. 1122 be vitiated and the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, we are working on the managers' package, and to do this, we have to be off the floor. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 11:30 a.m. We hope Members will come and talk to us about this managers' package in the event they want amendments in it.

There being no objection, at 10:42 a.m., the Senate recessed until 11:32 a.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. ENZI).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that Danelle Scotka, a fellow in the office of Senator HUTCHISON, be granted the privilege of the floor during consideration of S. 1122.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 547

(Purpose: To set aside \$63,041,000 of Air Force research, development, test, and evaluation funds for C-5 aircraft modernization)

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, at the request of the senior Senator from Delaware, Mr. BIDEN, I offer an amendment and ask that it be temporarily set aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], for Mr. BIDEN, proposes an amendment numbered 547.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 107, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE", \$63,041,000 shall be available for C-5 aircraft modernization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is numbered and set aside.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Ms. Sandi Dittig, on the staff of Senator GRAHAM of Florida, be granted full privileges of the floor during this debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 548

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of refugee relief funds for long-term, regional development or reconstruction in Southeastern Europe)

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] proposes an amendment numbered 548.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . PROHIBITION ON USE OF REFUGEE RELIEF FUNDS FOR LONG-TERM REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OR RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

None of the funds made available in the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-31) for emergency support of refugees and displaced persons and the local communities directly affected by the influx of refugees may be made available to implement a long-term, regional program of development or reconstruction in Southeastern Europe except pursuant to specific statutory authorization enacted on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment, which I will agree to have set aside whenever the chairman decides to do so, is to address the issue of the reconstruction of Kosovo and funds that might be spent in Kosovo for reconstruction. The concept of reconstruction, of course, is something that is going to have to be dealt with by the Congress and the

President over the next few months, no matter what happens relative to the air war.

One of the concerns I have, and I think many Americans have, is that America will end up paying a disproportionate cost of the reconstruction of Kosovo and potentially Yugoslavia. It is my opinion that no American funds should be spent for the reconstruction of Yugoslavia until Milosevic is removed as its leader.

It is further my view that America's participation in the cost of long-term reconstruction of Kosovo should be extremely limited, that our cost should be minor, a fraction of the amount of the cost of reconstruction, and that the vast majority of the burden of reconstruction should be borne by the European nations.

As a nation, the United States has borne a disproportionate amount of the cost of the war that has gone on in Yugoslavia. It is, after all, a European issue more than an American issue. The United States had no national strategic interest in this part of the world. Not until the hundreds of thousands of refugees were created did we really have any significant interest at all in this part of the world; the refugees, of course, being a function of part of the diplomacy of this administration, which, in my opinion, has been a gross blunder in this region of the world.

In any event, this is a European issue which should be addressed by the European nations. Certainly, the reconstruction issue is a European issue which should be addressed by the European nations, and American taxpayers should not be asked to bear the cost of it.

What my amendment does is simply state that the emergency appropriations, which we eventually pass for purposes of fighting the war in Kosovo, will be limited in their application so they cannot be used for long-term structural reform of the economy or the capital needs of Kosovo, without the President coming to Congress and requesting those funds be used in that way and without him putting forward a strategic plan which reflects how much it is going to cost us as a nation to reconstruct the Kosovo infrastructure. Until we receive that plan and it is approved by the Congress, these funds would not be made available for that sort of effort.

It does not limit these funds being used for humanitarian purposes. It does not limit these funds being used for the immediate needs of our own military, should our own military be interjected into Kosovo for some reason. It does not limit the funds being used for things such as replacing wells and getting people back in their homes with electricity temporarily.

What it does limit is any long-term attempt to rebuild Kosovo's infrastructure, which would be part of an overall plan for reconstruction, without us first getting such a plan and knowing

how much it is going to cost the American taxpayers. I do think the administration has an obligation to be honest with the taxpayers and tell us exactly what they are really thinking we are going to have to pay in terms of costs.

I have read news reports coming out of the European Union that suggested the European Union position is that the U.S. taxpayer should pay for half of the cost of the reconstruction of Kosovo. To me, that would be unacceptable. I have read other news reports from folks who work for our agencies saying the United States may be willing to pay up to 25 percent of the long-term cost of the reconstruction of Kosovo. We are talking about, potentially, 5, 10, 15 years, with significant capital expenditures in that region of the world, and 25 percent would be a huge number.

If that is the administration's position, we need to know what that number is before we start down that road. This amendment is a minor attempt to keep us from starting down that road and to get the administration to be forthright as to what are these costs.

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. GREGG. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I will discuss this matter later, but I will say that the Senator's amendment is consistent with my understanding of the purposes for which we passed the 1999 supplemental. The moneys in that supplemental were for assistance to the refugees and for conducting the air war. It is my understanding that there was no money for the ground war, no money for the subsequent force—whatever it may be—that follows after the cessation of hostilities in that area. As the Senator stated, it would be for the long-term reconstruction and not for the temporary things that might be done to assist the Kosovo refugees to go back to their former homes. I think that will be probably something that will have to have money immediately, once we have a cessation of hostilities, which I pray will be very soon.

I think this ought to be a marker that we put down that we want to see how these costs are going to be met in this area after the hostilities cease. The economy of the European Union now is greater than ours. Their employment picture is even better than ours. I don't see any reason why there should be an assumption that we will carry on at the past level of expenditures. There is no question that the expenditures made in the war so far are overwhelmingly U.S. expenditures. I do not deny the participation of the NATO allies in the activities, but their costs are infinitesimal compared to ours when you view the long line that our supplies have to follow to get there and the cost of maintaining our forces there as compared to those who go home every night, in terms of the participants from the European Union.

I hope the Senate will take a very careful look at the Senator's sugges-

tion. I want to make sure that it does not impede the activities of our forces to really provide for their own protection, as well as the facilities that will be needed by our people if they move into the area immediately after the cessation of hostilities. But I do think when we get to a long-range concept, a new Marshall Plan for this area, it is something that the Congress must be involved in, and the taxpayers must know what our share is going to be before we commence such activities.

I urge the Senator to lay his amendment aside.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I believe my amendment is in sync with the opinions expressed by the chairman. I ask that my amendment be set aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GREGG. I yield the floor.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 549 AND 550, EN BLOC

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I send two amendments to the desk and ask for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] proposes amendments numbered 549 and 550, en bloc.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 549

(Purpose: To set aside \$10,000,000 of Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide funds for carrying out first-year actions of the 5-year research plan for addressing low-level exposures to chemical warfare agents)

On page 107, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title II under the heading "OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE" for the Office of the Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Gulf War Illnesses, \$10,000,000 shall be available for carrying out the first-year actions under the 5-year research plan outlined in the report entitled "Department of Defense Strategy to Address Low-Level Exposures to Chemical Warfare Agents (CWAs)", dated May 1999, that was submitted to committees of Congress pursuant to section 247(d) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261; 112 Stat. 1957).

AMENDMENT NO. 550

(Purpose: To increase by \$10,000,000 the amount provided for the Army for other procurement for an immediate assessment of biometrics sensors and templates repository requirements, and for combining and consolidating biometrics security technology and other information assurance technologies to accomplish a more focused and effective information assurance effort)

On page 107, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title III under the heading "OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY", \$51,250,000 shall be available for the Information System Security Program, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for an immediate assessment of biometrics sensors and templates repository requirements and for combining and consolidating biometrics

security technology and other information assurance technologies to accomplish a more focused and effective information assurance effort.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Department of Defense operates over two million separate computers and 25,000 distinct computer systems to conduct its mission. These computer systems are integral parts of a wide variety of Department of Defense (DOD) programs. Many of these programs are critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions; but other vital activities also affected include command and control, satellites, inventory and transportation management, medical equipment, payment of checks, and personnel records.

The Department is now becoming aware that attacks on these systems may be capable of significantly affecting our military power, just as surely as a direct physical assault. Experience with "hackers" and DOD exercises indicate that defense systems, often globally-linked and readily-accessed, are vulnerable to unauthorized penetration of their information networks. Newspapers have been filled with reports in recent days about "hackers" attacking the web sites of the FBI, the White House, the Department of Interior, and even the Senate.

For example, I am told that by using unsophisticated "hacker tools," intruders are able to crack systems passwords, establish super-user status (network control), search for and turn on microphones or cameras on personal computers connected to the installation campus area network. Hackers may then capture intra-office conversations and live video and download it to their computers. A simple test of the microphone sensitivity revealed low-level conversations were easily heard from roughly thirty feet away. This is particularly critical in areas where classified and sensitive information is stored and discussed.

The compelling need for controlling access to our Nation's vital information networks through computers becomes immediately evident when one considers just one battlefield scenario—the possibility that one of our important command and control outposts on the ground is overrun by hostile forces. Just imagine what leverage that would provide to a computer-sophisticated enemy. And, I am told that the Department has learned from its experience in Kosovo that this kind of a threat is not limited to major world powers.

At the present time, the basic process the Department relies upon to protect its computer systems are some kind of card and/or passwords including random characters. Users often are required to have several such cards or passwords in connection with their work. This approach to information security has some serious drawbacks for the long run. Passwords can be forgotten, shared, or observed, and cards can

be lost, stolen, or duplicated. Moreover, as the need for even more security grows with advancing technology, the situation will become more cumbersome and less effective. On the other hand, more sophisticated means are expected to become available to make unwanted intrusions, necessitating even more complex password and card systems.

There is an emerging technology available to the Department that promises to provide a more effective information security system, and that is biometrics. Almost everyone is familiar with fingerprints. Fingerprints are a biometric signature. Others are voice, face recognition, the iris of the eye, and keystroke dynamics or typing patterns; and I understand there are others as well. With this approach, access to a particular computer or network of computers is controlled by comparing one or several biometric signatures of the person asking to use the machine, with a template on file in a central location that contains the biometric identification of the authorized user of that computer. There is no card. There is no password. The test is whether the potential user is who he or she claims to be. The system authenticates a claimed identity from previously enrolled patterns or distinguishable traits. I understand that in the commercial world there are some examples of biometric identification already in use. Some ATM machines, for instance, now rely on iris signatures to permit access rather than the familiar card we all carry.

The Army has a particular interest in developing an effective control over the access to its information systems through computers, because of the far flung nature of its forces, and because its battle systems are becoming increasingly dependent on information networks.

This bill already includes \$5.0 million in the Other Procurement, Army, appropriation for an initial biometrics computer information assurance system prototype project. I understand that the Army has exhibited strong leadership in the exploration and development of technologies in the biometrics arena, and is a natural leading candidate to be considered as the executive agent in this work for the Department of Defense and perhaps the federal government. The amendment I am offering is intended to respond to the immediacy of the critical information assurance requirement of the Army, and to build on the Army's leadership role in biometrics technology. The amendment also builds on the biometrics prototype project to explore a more focused and synergistic effort to develop information assurance technology. Finally, it also builds on and anticipates a working relationship with the Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the FBI, which houses and operates the world's finest single biometric data base—fingerprints. Specifically, my amendment

provides an additional \$10.0 million for an immediate assessment of biometrics sensors and templates repository requirements, and for combining and consolidating biometrics security technology and other information assurance technologies to accomplish a more focused and effective information assurance effort.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be laid aside.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I am not going to offer an amendment to this bill. In fact, I am a member of the subcommittee and I commend the Senator from Alaska, Mr. STEVENS, and the Senator from Hawaii, Mr. INOUE, for their leadership and work on this legislation. I am pleased to work with them on a range of issues that deal with the defense of this country and with the strengthening of the Armed Forces. I think they do an excellent job.

There is one area—and not just on this legislation—of the policy debate in Congress I wanted to mention during the discussion on funding, and that is the area of national missile defense. I do have some concerns about the policy and direction of national missile defense. I wanted to express them now because I think this is the appropriate place.

I don't quarrel with the question of research for national missile defense. We have been involved in a robust research program on missile defense. Hopefully, that research, at some point, will bear fruit sufficient that if a threat exists that would persuade us to deploy, we would deploy a national missile defense system that is a workable system and one that provides real and significant protection to our country.

Last week—I think perhaps it was a week ago tomorrow—I was driving on a road up in far northeastern North Dakota. I looked to my left and I saw this huge concrete structure. It is, of course, the only antiballistic missile system that was ever built in the free world. It was built in the late 1960s, early 1970s. It was built in Nekoma, ND, up in the northeastern corner of our State. The very month it was declared operational it was also mothballed. Apparently, in today's dollars, somewhere around \$20 billion was spent. We still have the massive quantities of concrete poured into a building that looks very much like a modern-day pyramid up in the vast reaches of northeastern North Dakota. That is a legacy, I suppose, to the taxpayers who say sometimes you can have a very expensive program that doesn't turn out quite the way you expected. Some will say, well, that program was just fine; it was a bargaining chip in arms control, and it was mothballed the very month it was declared operational because that was part of the

strategic calculation of our country. Of course, that is not the case.

I want to talk for a moment about the range of threats against our country. One of those threats is the threat of a terrorist nation, or an adversary, acquiring an intercontinental ballistic missile and affixing to the top of this missile a nuclear warhead and then firing that missile at the United States of America. If that should happen, do we want to have in place a national missile defense system to intercept it? Of course. The answer is yes, of course.

What are the likely threats? I mentioned an intercontinental ballistic missile being acquired by a terrorist nation. But, it is far more likely that it would not be an intercontinental ballistic missile but a cruise missile; they are much more widely dispersed, and it would be much more easily acquired. That cruise missile would travel 500 feet above the ground, at 500 or 600 miles an hour, and would be launched from a barge, or a submarine, or a plane just off our shores. That is not going to be intercepted by a national missile defense system.

Some say we are working on theater defense that will intercept cruise missiles. Yes, but that theater defense isn't part of what is going to protect the perimeter of our country. It is far more likely that a terrorist nation would acquire a cruise missile. Is there a defense system against a cruise missile?

It is far more likely a terrorist nation would, in fact, terrorize our country with a deadly vial of biological or chemical weapons that could cause the kind of chaos that nearly occurred in Japan a couple of years ago, where the right kind of deadly biological agents can kill thousands, hundreds of thousands, perhaps a million people. It is far more likely that a major U.S. city would be threatened by a suitcase bomb placed in the trunk of a rusty Yugo car on a New York City dock by a terrorist nation. That is far more likely than them acquiring a sophisticated intercontinental ballistic missile.

The potential, for example, of an adversary such as Russia, which has substantial nuclear might, accidentally launching tubes full of missiles from a Russian submarine would not be defeated by the national missile defense system we are talking about because the system being discussed could only potentially defeat a handful of missiles, not an accidental launch of all the tubes of a Russian submarine. Only a handful of missiles could be intercepted by the missile defense system that is currently under discussion. That doesn't suggest that we ought not consider it. But the question I ask is this: Consideration at what price and with what other consequences?

First, as we begin to make decisions about a national missile defense system, I don't think we ought to just throw money at the system. I think some who have an appetite for it say

we should just keep pouring money in there and somehow a system will emerge that will protect our country. I think that would lead to a great deal of waste.

Second, the debate we have about deploying a national missile defense system, as soon as technologically possible or feasible, is a debate that worries me, because it seems to suggest all of the consequences are less important and all of the consequences should be set aside.

What are those other consequences? One is a program we now have under way with Russia in which we actually saw the wings off Russian bombers. We actually remove Russian missiles from their silos and remove the warheads from the missile. We are reducing in a dramatic way the number of missiles and bombers and the capabilities of delivering warheads aimed at this country.

I have in this desk drawer a little vial which, with the consent of the Presiding Officer, I will show. This little vial of material is wiring that was ground up. It is from a Russian submarine that carried missiles aimed at the United States. That submarine is reduced to small pieces of metal. It is cut up. It doesn't exist anymore. I have some of the wiring right here.

How do we acquire the wiring of a Russian ballistic missile submarine? You could shoot it and destroy it. That is one way. Or, the other way is with an agreement between ourselves and the Russians to reduce weapons of mass destruction and the delivery capabilities of each side. We have seen submarines and bombers and nuclear warheads being systematically reduced in a very aggressive way.

That is exactly what is happening here. That happens through the Nunn-Lugar funds that are offered in this kind of legislation. It is a very important program. It has been remarkably successful. I do not want to, by what we are doing in other areas, jeopardize that kind of arms reduction and arms control.

One other point, Mr. President: It is true that this is an increasingly difficult and dangerous world. North Korea is testing medium-range missiles. Iran is testing medium-range missiles. Pakistan and India do not like each other, and they exploded nuclear weapons right under each other's nose. It is a difficult and dangerous world.

I support research on missile defense. But I do not support efforts that would say let us demand deployment of any system as soon as technologically feasible, even if it is at the expense of injuring other efforts to reduce the proliferation of nuclear weapons, or to eliminate delivery systems of nuclear weapons under current arms control regimes.

Some say the ABM Treaty is for a country that no longer exists, the old Soviet Union; don't worry about it; ignore it.

The fact is that we have made significant progress under our arms control agreements. I think we need to be very careful as we proceed down this road not to do one thing at the expense of others that we know will work.

I only wanted to say again that the national missile defense program is one that I have provided support for by substantial amounts of research. I do worry sometimes that the amount of money offered is exceeding the amount of money the system is capable of using effectively. It is a difficult technology to hit a bullet with a bullet at intercontinental missile speeds. Some of my colleagues make the point that it is not one program, it is many programs in a seamless transition of dealing with suppression of missile threats in the theater, and also dealing with intercontinental ballistic missile threats.

It is true that these programs represent a number of different kinds of programs. But the largest of them is the national missile defense program, commonly referred to as that, which would be deployed to defend against an intercontinental ballistic missile. Representing a State that has housed the only ABM or national missile defense program that was ever built in the Free World, I have some acquaintance with it.

It is my hope that when and if this country deploys a system in the future, it not be done at the expense of arms control reductions that exist in other arms control agreements. That we not decide to focus so much on this issue that we do so at the expense of the nonproliferation efforts this country ought to have as job one. We ought to worry very much every day and in every way about efforts to prevent the proliferation and spread of weapons of mass destruction.

I think there is a lot of evidence out there about which we need to be very concerned. Frankly, I think it has taken a back seat in recent years. I think it has taken a back seat in Congress and a back seat in the administration. I don't think we have had nearly as much effort as I would feel comfortable with to try to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

There are not too many countries that have nuclear weapons at this point, but many countries want to acquire them. There is a black market in the weapons material and production of nuclear weapons. As all of those countries are seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, I hope, as we discuss all of these issues, our country will understand that to prevent proliferation of these weapons, we should not just discuss national missile defense in a way that says it is more important than any other area. If we are to build a safer future for ourselves and our children, it must be a priority for us to say that the proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world is a very serious

problem that this country ought to pay serious attention to, and it ought to command a substantial amount of our time.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 551

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), for Mr. NICKLES, proposes an amendment numbered 551.

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

"None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other act may be made available for reconstruction activities in the Republic of Serbia (excluding the province of Kosovo) as long as Slobodan Milosevic remains the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)."

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be set aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be set aside.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 552 THROUGH 573, EN BLOC

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I send to the desk a portion of the managers' package that we have been working on. I will delineate each amendment, send them to the desk, and ask they be considered en bloc.

The first is an amendment of Senator INHOFE pertaining to the Starstreak missile. The next is an amendment of Senator MACK, \$6 million for advanced-track acquisition; another amendment of Senator MACK, \$3 million electronic propulsion systems; Senator MACK, \$5 million for the tropical remote sensing radar; an amendment of Senator BURNS, \$6 million for pollution/waste systems, research and development; Senator MCCONNELL, \$13 million for the MK-45, and \$19 million for the Close In Weapon System.

I have an amendment for \$1.5 million for the Pallet-Loading System; Senator BENNETT, \$1 million for the alternative missile engine; Senator HOLLINGS, \$3 million for the Environmental Pollution Preventive Initiative; Senator

REID, \$4.5 million for hot gas decontamination projects; Senator LIEBERMAN, \$2 million for the Medical Informatics; Senator REID, \$2.8 million for the K-Band Test Obscuration Pairing System; Senator KERREY, \$2 million for recombinant vaccine research; Senator LAUTENBERG, an Army fire-fighting equipment amendment; Senator BIDEN, \$3 million for advanced composite materials processing; Senator DOMENICI, \$5 million for Army warfare analysis; Senator DOMENICI, \$7.5 million for shield imaging; Senators WYDEN and SMITH, \$4 million for laser fusion; an amendment of mine for \$20 million for supersonic noise reduction; Senator LEAHY, JCETS reporting requirement; Senator SHELBY, \$5 million for the DAU pilot program; Senator INOUE, an amendment for training by the Center of Excellence for Disaster Management.

As I indicated, these amendments are part of the managers' group and I ask they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendments by number.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] for himself and Mr. INOUE, and on behalf of other Senators, proposes en bloc amendments numbered 552 through 573.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I have studied the measures. I have no objection.

Mr. STEVENS. These amendments have been cleared on both sides. I ask they be considered en bloc, passed and adopted en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 552 through 573) agreed to en bloc are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 552

At the end of the general provisions, insert the following:

SEC. . The Department of the Army is directed to conduct a live fire, side-by-side operational test of the air-to-air Starstreak and air-to-air Stinger missiles from the AH-64D Longbow helicopter. The operational test is to be completed utilizing funds provided for in this bill in addition to funding provided for this purpose in the Fiscal Year 1999 Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-262): *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department is to ensure that the development, procurement or integration of any missile for use on the AH-64 or RAH-66 helicopters, as an air-to-air missile, is subject to a full and open competition which includes the conduct of a live-fire, side-by-side test as an element of the source selection criteria: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition & Technology) will conduct an independent review of the need, and the merits of acquiring an air-to-air missile to provide self-protection for the AH-64 and RAH-66 from the threat of a hostile forces. The Secretary is to provide his findings in a report to the Defense Oversight Committees, no later than March 31, 2000.

AMENDMENT NO. 553

(Purpose: To authorize use of \$6,000,000 of Air Force RDT&E funds (in PE 604604F) for the 3-D advanced track acquisition and imaging system)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE", up to \$6,000,000 may be made available for the 3-D advanced track acquisition and imaging system.

AMENDMENT NO. 554

(Purpose: To authorize use of \$3,000,000 of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy funds for electronic propulsion systems)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY", up to \$3,000,000 may be made available for electronic propulsion systems.

AMENDMENT NO. 555

(Purpose: To authorize use of \$5,000,000 of Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense funds for a ground processing station to support a tropical remote sensing radar)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . Of the funds appropriated in title IV under the heading "COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE," up to \$5,000,000 may be made available for a ground processing station to support a tropical remote sensing radar.

AMENDMENT NO. 556

(Purpose: To provide additional funding for research and development to reduce pollution associated with industrial manufacturing waste systems)

Insert at the appropriate place in the bill the following:

"SEC. . Of the funds made available under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY", up to \$8,000,000 may be provided to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory to continue research and development to reduce pollution associated with industrial manufacturing waste systems."

AMENDMENT NO. 557

(Purpose: To correct the allocation of Navy operation and maintenance funds between two naval gun depot overhaul programs)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . Of the funds appropriated in title II under the heading "OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY," up to \$13,000,000 may be available for depot overhaul of the MK-45 weapon system, and up to \$19,000,000 may be available for depot overhaul of the Close In Weapon System.

AMENDMENT NO. 558

(Purpose: To provide additional funding for prototyping and testing of a water distributor for the Pallet-Loading System Engineer Mission Module System)

At the end of the general provisions, add the following:

SEC. . Of the funds appropriated in Title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY," up to \$1,500,000 may be available for prototyping and testing of a water distributor for the

Pallet-Loading System Engineer Mission Module System.

AMENDMENT NO. 559

(Purpose: To designate funds for the development of alternate missile engines)

At the appropriate place in the bill insert the following new general provision:

SEC. . Of the funds provided under Title IV of this Act under "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE", up to \$1,000,000 may be made available only for alternative missile engine source development.

AMENDMENT NO. 560

(Purpose: To set aside \$3,000,000 of Army research, development, test, and evaluation funds for the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence Pollution Prevention Initiative)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriate in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY", up to \$3,000,000 may be made available for the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence Pollution Prevention Initiative.

AMENDMENT NO. 561

(Purpose: To provide funds for a hot gas decontamination facility)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . Of the funds made available in Title IV of this Act under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE", up to \$4,500,000 may be made available for a hot gas decontamination facility.

AMENDMENT NO. 562

(Purpose: To support a DoD Center for Medical Informatics)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . Of the funds made available under the heading "DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM", up to \$2,000,000 may be made available to support the establishment of a DoD Center for Medical Informatics.

AMENDMENT NO. 563

(Purpose: To increase funds for the K-Band Test Obscuration Pairing System)

On page 107, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. . Of the funds appropriated in Title III under the heading "PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS", up to \$2,800,000 may be made available for the K-Band Test Obscuration Pairing System.

AMENDMENT NO. 564

(Purpose: To support recombinant vaccine recombinant vaccine research)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . Of the funds made available under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY", up to \$2,000,000 may be made available to continue and expand on-going work in recombinant vaccine research against biological warfare agents.

AMENDMENT NO. 565

(Purpose: To require conveyance of certain Army firefighting equipment at Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey)

At the end of the general provisions, add the following:

SEC. 8109. (a) The purpose of this section is to provide means for the City of Bayonne, New Jersey, to furnish fire protection through the City's municipal fire department for the tenants, including the Coast

Guard, and property at Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey, thereby enhancing the City's capability for furnishing safety services that is a fundamental capability necessary for encouraging the economic development of Military Ocean Terminal.

(b) The Secretary of the Army may, notwithstanding title II of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, convey without consideration to the Bayonne Local Redevelopment Authority, Bayonne, New Jersey, and to the City of Bayonne, New Jersey, jointly, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the firefighting equipment described in subsection (c).

(c) The equipment to be conveyed under subsection (b) is firefighting equipment at Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, New Jersey, as follows:

(1) Pierce Dash 2000 Gpm Pumper, manufactured September 1995.

(2) Pierce Arrow 100-foot Tower Ladder, manufactured February 1994.

(3) Pierce HAZMAT truck, manufactured 1993.

(4) Ford E-350, manufactured 1992.

(5) Ford E-302, manufactured 1990.

(6) Bauer Compressor, Bauer-UN 12-E#5000psi, manufactured November 1989.

(d) The conveyance and delivery of the property shall be at no cost to the United States.

(e) The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 566

(Purpose: To provide \$3,000,000 (in PE 62234N) for the Navy for basic research on advanced composite materials processing (specifically, resin transfer molding, vacuum-assisted resin transfer molding, and co-infusion resin transfer molding))

At the end of the general provisions, add the following:

SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY", up to \$3,000,000 may be made available for basic research on advanced composite materials processing (specifically, resin transfer molding, vacuum-assisted resin transfer molding, and co-infusion resin transfer molding).

AMENDMENT NO. 567

(Purpose: To set aside \$5,000,000 of Army RDT&E funds (in PE 605604A) for Information Warfare Vulnerability Analysis)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert: SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY", up to \$5,000,000 may be available for Information Warfare Vulnerability Analysis.

AMENDMENT NO. 568

(Purpose: To set aside \$7,500,000 of Air Force RDT&E funds (in PE 603605F) for the GEO High Resolution Space Object Imaging Program)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert: SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE", up to \$7,500,000 may be made available for the GEO High Resolution Space Object Imaging Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 569

(Purpose: To set aside \$4,000,000 for research, development, test, and evaluation of elastin-based artificial tissues and dye targeted laser fusion techniques for healing internal injuries)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert:

SEC. 8109. Of the funds appropriated in title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY", up to \$4,000,000 may be available solely for research, development, test, and evaluation of elastin-based artificial tissues and dye targeted laser fusion techniques for healing internal injuries.

AMENDMENT NO. 570

(Purpose: To provide funds for supersonic aircraft noise mitigation research)

In the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . Of the funds made available in title IV of this Act for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE", up to \$20,000,000 may be made available for supersonic aircraft noise mitigation research and development efforts.

AMENDMENT NO. 571

On line 22, page 97, insert the following:

(d) REPORT.—Not more than 15 days after the exercise of any waiver under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing the extraordinary circumstances, the purpose and duration of the training program, the United States forces and the foreign security forces involved in the training program, and the information relating to human rights violations that necessitate the waiver.

AMENDMENT NO. 572

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . From within the funds provided for the Defense Acquisition University, up to \$5,000,000 may be spent on a pilot program using state-of-the-art training technology that would train the acquisition workforce in a simulated government procurement environment.

AMENDMENT NO. 573

(Purpose: To stipulate training activities of Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance)

At the appropriate place in the bill add the following:

SEC. . During the current fiscal year, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance may also pay, or authorize payment for, the expenses of providing or facilitating education and training for appropriate military and civilian personnel of foreign countries in disaster management and humanitarian assistance: *Provided*, That not later than April 1, 2001, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the training of foreign personnel conducted under this authority during the preceding fiscal year for which expenses were paid under the section: *Provided further*, That the report shall specify the countries in which the training was conducted, the type of training conducted, and the foreign personnel trained.

Mr. STEVENS. We have several other amendments we are trying to get agreed to. I plead with Members of the Senate to bring forth the amendments so we may study them and know the amendments that we will debate later today. It is my hope we will finish this bill this evening.

Let me state for the information of Members of the Senate, this is not a

military construction bill. This is the defense bill. Military construction items will be in a separate bill. That bill will be marked up by the Senate tomorrow. Members who have amendments concerning military construction at home or abroad should present those to the subcommittee for consideration at markup tomorrow. We have had some suggested amendments to this bill; we do not want those to come to this bill. This is not within the jurisdiction of the Defense Subcommittee. We will be forced to oppose any amendment that is offered that deals with military construction.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 574

(Purpose: To authorize a project at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, to evaluate methods of improving efficiency in the operation of military installations)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator HUTCHISON, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be qualified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], for Mrs. HUTCHISON, proposes an amendment numbered 574.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be set aside.

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized as in morning business for 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT OF JAMES HORMEL

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I was very surprised and disappointed to find that during our recess when we were not here, the President made a very controversial appointment of James Hormel to be U.S. Ambassador to Luxembourg. I believe it is something that should not be done. In fact, when I think of procedures, I look to a man I admire so much, Senator BOB BYRD from West Virginia.

During a recess in 1985, President Reagan made several appointments.